

THE HOME JOURNAL.

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NUMBER 30.

LATEST NEWS.

SOUTH AND WEST.

Savannah has received \$17,922 in money up to Tuesday.

Texas planters are offering a dollar a hundred for cotton picking.

Portions of Texas and Louisiana are suffering from a severe drought.

Memphis and New Orleans exceptionally healthy for this season of the year.

Arkansas pays seventy-five cents per hundred pounds, for cotton picking.

Worms are doing great damage to cotton in portions of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas.

A skiff upset with five Jewish youths at Montgomery, Ala., Tuesday, drowning four of them.

Full returns from the late state election in Alabama give Houston 98,816; Woodruff 55,858. Houston's majority 42,958.

Three cargoes of leaf tobacco were shipped from Richmond last week for European markets.

Mitchell Pearson has just been convicted, in Bedford county, Tenn., of killing Wm. Creek in 1865, and sent to the penitentiary for ten years.

R. C. Shoop, connected with Swift's from an steel works of Cincinnati, is charged with supplying 37,000 tons of ore per annum.

Yellow fever in Savannah is having one good effect—all the other cities and towns subject to the plague are cleaning up their streets.

The health committee of Savannah recommend the burning of tar, resin and turpentine all over the city, and also the burning of large numbers of coal kilns of pine wood.

During the season 60,150 bales of cotton were received in Charleston. The average weight of the bale is four hundred and sixty-five pounds, and the average price 11 cents. Money value, \$6,672,250, a decrease of \$181,987.58.

New Orleans Democrats: At last we hear that operations are to be resumed at the New Orleans mint at an early date. The director of the mint, Dr. Lindeman, has given instructions to open the mint during the ensuing month for the reception of deposits of bullion to be converted into bars, which will be assayed and stamped in such a manner as to indicate the weight and legal value. The coinage can not be resumed, as congress failed to provide the necessary means.

Savannah News: Of the negro population, amounting to about ten thousand, two-thirds are now supported by charity, and the number of appeals is being increased by the influx of destitute negroes from the country, who, hearing of the aid extended to their people in the city, are coming in for their share. Added to this there are about five thousand destitute white people, making a total of some 15,000 persons who have to be looked after and aided according to their necessities.

RAKE.

Mrs. Victoria Woodhull sued for and has obtained an absolute divorce from her husband, Col. James H. Woodhull, on the ground of habitual adultery. She is once more free.

FORGIVEN.

Herr Krupp calculates that his latest gun will penetrate the twenty-four inch armor of the English ironclad Indefatigable at a distance of 1,000 meters, or will go through fourteen-inch armor five or six miles off, and throw a projectile weighing five hundred and twenty kilograms completely overboard.

From the tenor of the latest news from Europe there can be no doubt that Russia is intriguing in the aid of Serbia, furnishing diplomatic force, and with it both soldiers and money. The proposed cessation of hostilities is only a postponement of a question that will ultimately be decided against the Turks.

The biggest thing yet attempted in the line of heavy artillery is the hundred-ton gun, just completed at Woolwich, England, for the Italian navy, for which seven other pieces of the like size are to be manufactured. This tremendous engine of death has a base of thirty and a half feet in length, seventeen inches in diameter in the clear, and it is estimated has a projectile force of 30,000 tons—that is, the dynamic effect of its discharge will be equal to lifting 30,000 tons one foot, or one ton about six miles.

For the charge four hundred pounds of powder will be required, and the shell projectile will weigh 2,500 pounds. The motor will be worked by hydraulic gear, and enabled and loaded by machinery, and with its ton shells will be able to sink any craft afloat, and make a break in any masonry ever constructed.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The following is a special dispatch from Madrid: "Learning that the commander of the United States ship Franklin, homeward bound, consents to deliver William M. Tweed to the American authorities, it is sending him back to Gen. Jovell."

It is reported that Tweed's departure from Coruna has been contemplated. The Franklin, which is now at Gibraltar, proceeds to Vigo to take Tweed, who is now closely confined in fortress Castillo del Castro, on board the ship.

The secretary of the treasury has called in for redemption \$10,000,000 in 5-20 bonds of 1865, May and November, upon which interest will cease on the twenty-first of December next. They are as follows: Coupon bonds for \$50—No. 451 to No. 715, both inclusive; for \$100—No. 501 to No. 12,405, both inclusive; for \$500—No. 15,901 to 19,000, both inclusive; for \$1,000—No. 35,251 to No. 46,850, both inclusive; total coupon bonds, \$7,000,000. Registered bonds—for \$50—No. 1 to No. 50, both inclusive; for \$100—No. 101 to No. 1,500, both inclusive; for \$500—No. 1,601 to No. 1810, both inclusive; for \$1,000—No. 2,701 to 3,750, both inclusive; for \$5,000—No. 2,901 to No. 2,900, both inclusive; for \$10,000—No. 4,001 to No. 2,800, both inclusive. Total registered bonds, \$3,000,000; aggregate, \$10,000,000.

THE "GREATEST YET."

Garfield, the Pharisee, Put Upon the Spit and Done to a Turn.

Sniveling Hypocrisy and Lying Patriotism Exposed and Smashed.

Secession an Original Product of New England Cupidity.

Some Account of the Puritan Slave Drivers and Slave Traders.

A Terrible Arraignment of Republican Rascals, Cheats and Shams.

JUDGE BLACK'S OPEN LETTER.

TO HON. JAS. A. GARFIELD, MEMBER OF CONGRESS FROM OHIO: I have read the speech you sent me. I am astonished and shocked. As the leader of your party, to whom the candidates have specially delegated the conduct of the pending campaign, you should have met your responsibilities in a very different way. I do not presume to lecture so distinguished a man upon his errors; but I can prevent you, even to a small extent, from abusing the public credulity. It is my duty to try. Presumably my great anxiety to preserve the fraternal relations existing between us for many years, I follow the Horatian rule, and come at once to "the middle of things."

You trace back the origin of present parties to the earliest immigration at Plymouth and Jamestown, and profess to find in the opposing doctrines then planted and afterward constantly cherished in Massachusetts and Virginia, the germs of those ideas which now make democracy and abolitionism the deadly foes of each other. The ideas so planted in Massachusetts were, according to your account, the freedom and equality of all races, and the right and duty of every man to exercise his private judgment in politics as well as religion. On the other hand, you set forth as irreconcilably hostile the doctrine of Virginia, "that capital should own labor, that the negro had no rights of manhood, and that the white man might buy, own and sell him and his offspring forever." Following these assertions with others, and linking the present with the long past, you employ the devices of your rhetoric to glorify the modern abolitionist and to throw foul scorn, not merely on the southern people, but on the whole democracy of the country.

This book learned and philosophical, and it gives your speech a dignity seemingly above the reach of the ordinary demagogue. Happy is he who knows the causes of things; felicitous is the partisan member of congress whose stump speech goes up the river of time to the first fountain of good and evil. But your contrast of historical facts is open to one objection, which I give you in a form as simple as possible when I say that it is wholly destitute of truth. This, of course, implies no imputation on your good faith. Your high character in the church, as well as the state, forbids the belief that you would be guilty of willful misrepresentation.

TOLEMAN IN NEW ENGLAND.

The men of Massachusetts, so far from planting the right of private judgment, extirpated and utterly extinguished it, by means so cruel that no man of common humanity can think of them even now without disgust and indignation. I am surprised to find you ignorant of this. Did you never hear of the frightful persecutions they carried on systematically against Baptists and Quakers and Catholics? How they fined, imprisoned, mutilated, enslaved and banished everybody that claimed the right of free thought? How they stripped the most virtuous and unassuming women, and publicly whipped them on their naked backs, only for expressing their conscientious convictions? Have you never, in all your reading, met with the story of Roger Williams? For merely suggesting to the public authorities of the colony that no person ought to be punished on account of his honest opinions, he was driven into the woods and pursued ever afterwards with a ferocity that put his own life and that of his friends in constant danger. In fact, the cruelty of their laws against the freedom of conscience and the unfeeling rigor with which they were executed, made Massachusetts odious throughout the world.

These great crimes of the Pilgrim fathers ought not to be cast up to their children; for some of their descendants (I hope a good majority) are high-principled and honest men, sincerely attached to the liberal institutions planted in the more southern latitudes of the continent. But if you are right in your assertion that the abolitionists derive their principles from the ideas entertained and planted at Plymouth, that may account for the coarse and brutal tyranny with which your party has, in recent times, trampled upon the rights of free thought and free speech.

SLAVERY IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Now are you more accurate in your declaration that the old yankees planted the doctrine of freedom and equality, or opposed the domination of one race over another. Messrs Palfrey and Sumner have said something to the effect that slavery never existed in Massachusetts, and you may have been misled by them. But either they were wholly ignorant of the subject, or else they spoke with that loose and lavish generosity which is a common fault among men of their political sect. The Plymouth colony and the province of Massachusetts bay were pro-

slavery to the backbone. If you doubt this I refer you to Moore's "History of slavery in Massachusetts," where the evidence (consisting chiefly of records and documents perfectly authenticated) is produced and collected with a fullness and fairness which cannot be questioned. The Plymouth immigrants planted precisely the doctrine which you ascribe to the Jamestown colonists; that is to say, they held that "the negro had no rights of manhood; that the white man might buy, own and sell him and his offspring forever." Practically and theoretically they maintained that human slavery in its most unmitigated form was a perfectly just, proper and desirable institution, entirely consistent with christianity as they understood it, and founded on principles of universal jurisprudence. They insisted upon it as an established and settled rule of the law of nations, that when one government or community of political organization made war upon its own subjects, or the subjects of another, and vanquished them, the people of the latter party had no rights to which the right of the conquerors was not paramount. Whenever it was demonstrated by actual experiment, that any people were too weak to defend their families against an invader who visited them with fire and sword, they might lawfully be stripped of their property, and they themselves, their wives and their children, might justly be held as slaves or sold in perpetual bondage. This was the idea they planted in their own soil, propagated among their contemporaries, and transmitted to the abolition party of the present day. You have preached and practised in all your dealings with the south. This absolute domination is what you mean, if you mean anything, when you talk about the "precious results of the war."

If the doctrine thus planted by the original settlers in Massachusetts be true, and if the "precious fruits" of it, which you are gathering with so much industry, be legitimate, it is a perfect justification of all the slavery that ever existed on this continent. Your great exemplars, from whom you acknowledge that you have derived your ideas of freedom, certainly thought, or professed to think, and they carried it out to its logical consequences. When an African potentate chose to fight with and subdue a weak tribe, inside or out of his own dominion, he sold the prisoners whom he did not think proper to kill, and the men of Massachusetts bought them without a question of his title. They kept them and worked them to death, or sold them again as they saw fit, or put them to death, or sold them to the West Indies, and these sold on public account, the proceeds being put in the colonial treasury. Eighty years ago, the white people escaped from the brutality by flight, and afterwards agreed to give themselves up on the solemn promise of the authorities that they should neither be put to death nor enslaved. The promise was broken with as little remorse as a modern abolitionist would violate his oath to support the constitution. The "precious results of the war" were not to be lost by an honest observance of their pledged faith, and the victims of this infamous treachery were all of them shipped to Barbadoes, and sold or "swapped for blackamoors." This practice of enslaving their captives was universal, covered all cases, included women and children, as well as fighting men. When death put an end to their reach, they sent his wife and child with the rest to be sold into slavery. The Indians made bad slaves. They were hard to tame, they escaped to the forest, and had to be hunted down, brought back and branded. They never ceased to be sullen and disobedient. The Africans always on the contrary, "accepted the situation," were easily domesticated, and bore the yoke without murmuring. For that reason, it became a settled rule of public and private economy in Massachusetts to exchange their worthless Indians for valuable negroes, clothing their West India customers in every trade. Perhaps it was here that your party got the germ of its honesty as well as its humanity. They made war for no other object than to supply themselves with subjects for this fraudulent traffic. In 1643, Edmund Downing, the foremost lawyer in the colony and a leader of commanding influence, as well as high connection, made a written argument in favor of a war with the Narragansetts. He did not pretend that any wrong had been done, but he had a plain dread that Massachusetts would be held responsible for the false religion of the Narragansetts. "I doubt," says he, "if it be not symptomatic, having power in our hands, to suffer them to maintain the worship of the devil, which their pow-wows often do." This tenderness of conscience is very characteristic of the party which got the "germ of its honesty" from this source. But go a little further, and you will see with pleasure how exactly you have copied their doctrines. "It says he," "upon a just war, the Lord should deliver them into our hands, we might easily have men, women and children to exchange for Moors (negroes), which will be more gainful pilgrimage for us than we conceive, for I do not see how we can thrive until we get into a stock of slaves sufficient to do all our business."

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They did get most of their Indians off, and supplied themselves with negroes in their place. The shameless inhumanity with which the blacks were used made slavery in Massachusetts "the sun of all villainy." In the letter of Downing, already referred to, he says: "You know very well we shall migrate, even to Moore's chapter to one English slave-viceroy." Think of reducing a West India

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negro to the backbone. If you doubt this I refer you to Moore's "History of slavery in Massachusetts," where the evidence (consisting chiefly of records and documents perfectly authenticated) is produced and collected with a fullness and fairness which cannot be questioned. The Plymouth immigrants planted precisely the doctrine which you ascribe to the Jamestown colonists; that is to say, they held that "the negro had no rights of manhood; that the white man might buy, own and sell him and his offspring forever." Practically and theoretically they maintained that human slavery in its most unmitigated form was a perfectly just, proper and desirable institution, entirely consistent with christianity as they understood it, and founded on principles of universal jurisprudence. They insisted upon it as an established and settled rule of the law of nations, that when one government or community of political organization made war upon its own subjects, or the subjects of another, and vanquished them, the people of the latter party had no rights to which the right of the conquerors was not paramount. Whenever it was demonstrated by actual experiment, that any people were too weak to defend their families against an invader who visited them with fire and sword, they might lawfully be stripped of their property, and they themselves, their wives and their children, might justly be held as slaves or sold in perpetual bondage. This was the idea they planted in their own soil, propagated among their contemporaries, and transmitted to the abolition party of the present day. You have preached and practised in all your dealings with the south. This absolute domination is what you mean, if you mean anything, when you talk about the "precious results of the war."

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YANKEE HUMANITY.

THE PURITAN'S "IDEA" OF WAR.

You say that "war without an idea is simply brutality." I submit to you that war is not brutality, but that it is a political expedient, an idea as you and your political associates entertain of its purposes, objects and consequences. In all your acts and measures, and by all your speeches and discussions, you express the idea that the logic of blows proves everything, you choose to assert; that the successful invasion of one people by another has the effect of destroying all natural right, and all legal guarantees for the life, liberty and property of the people so invaded and conquered; that after a trial by battle the victor may enter upon and execute what judgment he pleases against his adversary; that the crime which a weak community are guilty of when they attempt to defend their lives, their property, and their families against invaders, who come upon them to kill, destroy and subjugate them is so unpardonable that the whole body of the offenders taken collectively, and all individuals who partake even passively of the sin, may justly be devoted to death, or such other punishment, by wholesale or retail, as the strong people shall see proper to inflict; that the conqueror, after the war is over, may insert that the helpless and unarmed people, whom he has proscribed, shall assist him (by not merely accepting, but "adopting" (in your own words) the measures imposed to degrade and roll them, and thus make himself master of their souls as well as their bodies. All rights of men are forced into this theory into the night of men.